

The Watchman and Southern

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the Tru Southern in 1856. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

After all this to-do about the Monroe Doctrine, somebody brings up the curious and entertaining fact that it was established by President Monroe purely on his personal initiative, without the sanction of congress, and has been sustained and developed by other presidents without the senate ever having any official connection with it.

"The superstitious belief that only on the misfortunes of one nation can the happiness of another nation be built ought to have vanished with the flood," says Maximilian Harden. Very true! And the German's don't believe it yet.

The lodgerooms of the "American Legion" of war Veterans are going to be called "dugouts," and everybody is rushing to get in on the underground floor.

CONSTRUCTIVE STATE FORESTRY.

A good deal has been said and written lately about the need for renewing our public and private forest lands. There is little chance of urging this matter too much. A few years back the nation was much stirred up over the rapid depletion of its forests, but that extreme interest has lapsed recently. It is time now for a serious, steady campaign of education followed by constructive action.

In a recent address before the New England Forestry Conference it was stated that the original supplies of pine in the South will be exhausted in 10 years, and that in six years 3,000 mills will go out of existence. The states along the Great Lakes used to be large timber producers. Now they are paying \$6,000,000 a year in freight charges to haul lumber and other needed wood products in from other sections. Prices have risen so high that lumber is hauled from the West coast to New England at a profit to the Pacific dealers. Every year New England cuts twice its annual growth, and even at that destructive rate it is compelled to import from other regions more than 30 per cent of the lumber it uses, as well as considerable amounts of wood pulp.

Since less than two per cent of the mills of the country are working on public forests, it is evident that the problem is one of a constructive policy in regard to privately controlled forest lands. Every State ought to be looking after the timber land within its own borders. It is not a small matter of planting a few new trees here and there. It calls for a serious readjustment of such questions as taxation, fire protection, technical methods, labor, etc. It is something in which every citizen ought to feel himself deeply interested whether he owns tree-bearing land or not.

GERMANY AND THE FOURTEEN POINTS.

The Germans still keep up their bluff. German spokesmen still harp on the "Fourteen Points," threatening to refuse the peace treaty submitted by the Allies if it varies in any particular from that fundamental body of principles—giving their own interpretation to the principles, of course. Anybody would think the fourteen points had been written expressly for Germany's benefit, and that the Paris Peace Conference was subject to orders from Berlin.

From all accounts the treaty as prepared does harmonize with the Fourteen Points which were put forward by President Wilson, accepted as the war aims of the allied nations and agreed to by both sides last November as the basis of the armistice and the subsequent peace arrangement. The Allies pledged themselves to those principles, and the Allies' pledges are not "scraps of paper."

The peace arranged seems an honest and just peace, doing no wrong to Germany and her confederates and offering justice and hope to many a nation hitherto held in bondage. Where it deviates at all from strict justice, it is tempered with undeserved mercy for Germany. However harsh the terms may appear to sensitive Teutonic souls, the brutal power that launched this war and made it the most horrible of all wars had no right to expect so easy a settlement.

Germany makes the typical mis-

take of assuming that she is the judge of the application of those basic principles of settlement. If she were, she would so pervert their meaning and application that she might find in peace the victory she lost in war. There is going to be no such juggling as that. The Allies are not only the proponents of the principles, but the interpreters and enforcers of them.

When the Germans come to Versailles, then, there will be no argument about the matter. The terms of the treaty will not be debated. They will simply be explained. Then Germany, after a great show of righteous indignation and a great outburst of futile threats, will accept them.

She will no more dare to reject them, with the consequences that rejection would bring than she dared to fight out the war to the bitter end when she saw, last fall, that she was destined to final defeat. The Germans are great bluffers, but they are shrewd enough to yield when their bluff is called, as it will be in this case. There will be a diplomatic collapse like last November's military collapse.

WORLD LABOR PLATFORM.

Mr. Gompers, as head of the Committee on International Labor Legislation at Paris, recommends these five points for inclusion in the peace treaty:

1. The declaration, as contained in the Clayton Act, that the labor of a human being should not be considered as a commodity or an article of commerce.
2. An international maximum eight-hour working day.
3. A standard and adequate living wage for all labor performed.
4. Equal pay for equal work performed by man or woman in equal quantity and of equal quality.
5. Prohibition of child labor.

It is an American program, in inspiration and substance. Americans will admit sorrowfully that our own country is not yet perfect in these particulars; nevertheless we seem to be farther along in the establishment of fair and humane labor conditions than any other country in the world.

It will be an honor to America if the peace treaty does incorporate this platform. The essential thing, then, will be for the League of Nations to take up the matter as one of its prime interests, and work toward establishing such standards throughout the world.

A JOB FOR CONGRESS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and 33,000 soldiers have already signified their eagerness to eat alive the farms provided for them in Secretary Lane's plan.

The bill proposing the appropriation for these farms, as is well remembered, was one of those shelved in the hurried days of the last congressional session. It was felt by many people at the time that this was one of the measures most necessary to pass; but take it all in all, it was not a bad thing. Secretary Lane has had time to re-write his proposal, elaborating and completing it, and the new bill will be better than the old. There will be, too, a better understanding of the plan by people in general, and the incontrovertible testimony of thousands of soldiers in its favor cannot be disregarded.

Should the bill become a law instead of merely a prospect, the numbers desiring to avail themselves of it would increase greatly.

When the new congress convenes, here is a bit of constructive legislation all ready to begin on.

A GOOD TIME FOR SAVING.

What is this indefinite twilight time between the dark days of war and the full dawn of peace good for, anyhow?

It is good for saving a little money.

Everybody is anxious for the final consummation of peace. But even after the last papers are signed and the last kidnapped boundary is restored to its indignant parents, there will be months, probably, before much visible progress toward better times can be observed.

While waiting, save money! War time economies were wearisome, but they can be continued a little longer with dignity and profit. The simpler forms of entertaining which delighted the world with their flavor of old, neighborly, friendly days, can better be preserved than lost. Though incomes may be smaller than during the war, they can still be carefully apportioned with due allowance for savings.

And just as the person who uses real twilight for rest and quiet, or spends the last hour before dawn in healthy sleep, piles up energy and strength for his daily labors, so will the one who observes this world twilight for the quieter mode of life which means a minimum of unnecessary expense be repaid by finding that

he has accumulated financial strength. That strength will enable him to take advantage of the splendid opening bound to appear when prosperity does finally signal "Full speed ahead!"

TRAVELING WITH THE LOAN.

On April 21, with the opening of the Victory Loan, three warships left San Francisco for New York. It is a journey of more than 5,000 miles. The ships can make it easily in the 2 days of the loan, if they are not handicapped at the start or slowed down in the middle of their journey.

Their speed is to be determined by Victory Loan subscriptions. If the loan should lag, those three ships would receive orders by wireless reducing their speed. If the loan move along with the anticipated enthusiasm the vessels will have to travel at their best speed. And there is the exciting chance that the loan may even beat them by reaching its total before they make New York, "the harbor of Victory."

Watching the daily progress of those ships, as reported in newspaper maps and bulletins, is going to be fun, especially when they gain speed the day our town returns its full subscription!

EASY PREY TO DRUGS

The government, as a result of recent investigations concerning the use of narcotic drugs, reports that native-born Americans possess less self-control in the use of these poisons than do the foreigners in this country, and that except among those races with whom the use of opium and hashish is a national habit, the use of drugs is more widespread here than anywhere else in the world.

This warning should strike home to American hearts, whose very lightness makes them the more easily subject to this destroying habit.

In the course of its report the government makes plain the great danger in narcotic medicines for the alleviation of pain, and re-iterates the oft-repeated warning to physicians and patients as to their use.

With our national weakness brought home to us in these unflattering terms, it becomes more than ever our duty to obtain a wider understanding of the danger and harm that lie in the use of the drugs, and to exert our influence singly and collectively to aid in checking it.

NO BABIES IN SERBIA.

Twelve hundred children came with their mothers to a dinner given by the Red Cross in the city of Belgrade, Serbia. Among the whole number were only 20 under three years of age. Did the mothers leave the tiny babies at home? No. There were no tiny babies to leave or bring. They are all dead—poor, tiny creatures who could not stand the rigor of war and whose mothers were so starved to feed them.

The last four years have meant in Serbia a baby deficit of 600,000. There will be no school graduating class when it comes time for those supposedly born in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 to graduate. There will be for decades a strange age-gap in the population of this heroic people.

One of the most far-reaching and cruel effects of the war, the infant history of Serbia has its counterpart to some degree in every country which the war affected.

Serbia alone presents 600,000 reasons for peace.

Parade of Soldiers And Sailors

Discharged Sumter County Men Organize For Welcome Celebration

A meeting of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday morning, was called to order by Chairman Eli Parker and the following resolution was adopted:

That Capt. Robert T. Brown, Lieut. Edward E. Wright and Lieut. Ed. Bradford be designated as officers in command of the Army Detachment and Lieut. Hal Deal in command of the Naval Detachment to participate in the parade and other entertainment to be given by the people of Sumter county, to their returning soldiers and sailors.

It is requested by the officers in charge that all soldiers and sailors assemble in uniform at 9.30 o'clock, April 28th on the corner of Washington and Dingle Sts.

It is very urgently requested that all army and navy men respond to this call as this is to be Sumter county's welcome to her men.

Information may be obtained from any of the following committee: Eli Parker, Dalzell. E. I. Reardon, Jr., Sumter. Dan Allen, Sumter. LeRoy Jervy, Sumter. Alfred Thames, Sumter. M. R. McElveen, Mayville. R. R. Broadway, Payville. Kirk Heriotte, Woodrow.

Don't fall down on the job because victory is accomplished. There's a bill to pay! Buy a Victory Liberty Bond if you have to borrow the money to pay for it.

HARBY & CO., Inc.

COTTON AND FERTILIZER MERCHANTS

If you have cotton to sell, see us, it will pay you.

If you have fertilizer or fertilizer materials to buy it will pay you to see us before you buy, Cash or approved collateral.

9 West Liberty Street

Red Cross Attacked

Table Says German Soldiers Fird on Kovno Mission

New York, April 21.—German troops have attacked the American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuania, according to a cablegram received here today by the Lithuanian National Council, from its Paris representative. The message gave neither the time nor result of the attack. A Lithuanian soldier was executed in defending the Americans, it was said.

The cablegram read: "The American Red Cross mission at Kovno, Lithuania, has been attacked by German soldiers. While defending the Americans one Lithuanian soldier was killed. This aroused the greatest indignation in Kovno and the fate of the hero developed into a great demonstration against the Germans."

No advices of an attack on the mission have been received by Red Cross authorities here, it was said tonight. Officials said the Kovno unit was a branch of the American Red Cross mission to Poland. It's personnel is unknown here, it was said, as the work in Poland and Lithuania was organized in Paris.

Consider the Salaried Class.

American wage earners, as a class, are going to come out of the war no richer than when they went into it, except for the money they saved by investing in Liberty bonds, and War Savings Stamps. Rents have increased against them while the value of your farms has grown for you. High prices for farm products have made a keener demand for farm land. Has your local preacher made money by the war? Has the young woman or the man who has taught your children made money from the war? Has the postman who delivers your mail made money out of the war? Have the clerks or other salaried people you know been benefited by the war as much as you have? They are expected to do their share in the Victory Liberty Loan.

Doesn't it look as if the farmers of America owe a great deal of their 1919 surplus to the government? Has said to them: "We'll stand by you through war and peace. We'll see that you pass through the readjustment period in safety." Cannot the American farmer say in return: "You're square, Uncle Sam, and to how you that we appreciate it and are thankful for peace, we'll take the lead in lending our surplus and our credit. We honor our occupation and we will uphold it now when you need cash to settle for the Victory you gave us."

The farmer should not lose sight of the fact that it was money raised in the early Liberty Loan that made possible the building of ships, the making of equipment and the feeding and training of the armies that brought about peace even before we expected it. For it wasn't the fighting alone that ended the war. You know that Germany was not physically whipped, but only morally defeated and forced, through realization of what was coming to save herself by asking for peace. And that is the greatest reason why America must show Germany that it is a united nation and that it meant business in the war. The way to show this is to show a united nation in paying the bills.

Money from the early loans, in which the farmer did not share heavily, found its way to the farmer for cotton and food stuffs, grain and live stock at high prices. Isn't that the more evident reason why the farmer should jump at the last opportunity to return the favor to his government?

Peace must be paid for. Germany must know America was in earnest. The government must have cash to pay the bills, to re-educate the wounded, rehabilitate the soldier and put America once more on its feet in a prosperous peace. America needs your moral and financial support. Uncle Sam has assumed a debt with your consent. This debt will be paid. Lending is the easiest way to pay it. Increased taxation is another way. Don't force Uncle Sam to raise the taxes. Make this a Thanksgiving Loan.

Ekaterinburg, Russia, Feb. 20.—Two successful American Young Men's Christian Association clubs, accommodating 8,000 Russians and Czechoslovak troops, are in operation at Ekaterinburg, and are proving exceedingly popular. They are in charge of Harold Alpin, formerly of Boston and A. S. Alexander of Chicago. The clubs are provided with library and reading rooms, moving picture shows and canteens, and are making the United States and the American people very popular among the soldiers and civilians.

Victory is worth to civilization many times the cost. Buy Victory Liberty Bonds and help the government pay the bills.

General Alvarez

Executed

Mexican Revolutionist Killed at Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz, April 22 (By the Associated Press).—Gen. Francisco Alvarez of the anti-government forces was executed shortly before midnight last night. He met his death at the hands of a firing squad with the utmost bravery.

General Alvarez was sentenced to death by a courtmartial here Monday. Alvarez was captured here last Thursday in the battle in which Aurellano Blanquet, minister of war in the Huerta cabinet, was killed.

Siberian Army Defeats Bolshevists

Advance on Wide Front Endangers Bolshevist Position

London, April 22 (British Wireless).—The Siberian army of Admiral Kolchak's government, in making an advance of 190 miles in five weeks on the Ural front, has achieved a success which endangers the entire Bolshevist position in eastern Russia. According to advices from Omsk the Siberians are now within 100 miles of the Volga, the most important river of Russia, and the successes on the River Kama in the center of the 400 mile front, make untenable the Bolshevist positions east of Volga. The Bolshevist troops opposed to the allies in North Russia and those facing General Denekine in south Russia are affected seriously by the advance.

The Bolsheviki had clung obstinately to Sarapul southwest of Perm, and its capture together with much war material a number of Bolshevist leaders is looked upon at Omsk as a success. Both banks of the Kama river which joins the Volga near Kazan have been cleared of Bolsheviki for a distance of more than 200 miles.

No Hun Spies Allowed

German Ex-Army Officers Forbidden to Act as Military Instructors

Paris, April 21 (By the Associated Press).—The council of foreign ministers today approved the proposed provision of the peace treaty intended to forestall any effort the Germans might make to reestablish a military machine by utilizing outside forces. The article prohibits the sending of German military instructors to foreign countries. It was referred to the drafting committee.

It was realized that, however complete might be the restrictions upon Germany by the limitation of her forces and armament, she still had in her power considerable forces that might be indirectly employed, as already indicated by the despatch of German officers to Russia. It was pointed out that unless this practice was checked it would be possible for Germany to create a practicable force in Russia.

This menace has become particularly significant in view of reports of an alliance between Germany and Russia.

The ministers also approved two recommendations of the supreme economic council. The first recommended that the Germans be required to send as soon as possible to France technical experts on food, shipping, raw materials, trade and communications with full powers to negotiate and expedite economic relations between Germany and the allied and associated powers.

The second recommendation that an interallied commission be appointed to coordinate the administration of economic industrial and food questions in the occupied regions in order to bring these civilian functions under a single head and at the same time afford a channel of communication for the military authorities.

Ship Building Activities

No Decrease in this Industry. To Be Kept Up Indefinitely

Beaumont, Texas, April 21.—Texas shipbuilders believe there will be a market for all the vessels they can turn out and will continue operations, regardless of the Emergency Fleet Corporation order cancelling contracts for boats on which work had not started. At the shipyards here and in Orange no men have been discharged since January 1 and the ways show as great activity as in war time. Officials of many yards say that with the revival of the American merchant marine they expect to keep up capacity operation indefinitely.

The demand for houses for shipyard workers has shown virtually no decrease since the war ended.

Sir Oliver Lodge

Resigns

Will Devote His Time to Psychological Research

London, March 18.—Sir Oliver Lodge, the British scientist who ten years ago startled the world with his assertion that communication could be established with the dead, has announced his resignation as principal of Birmingham University.

"I intend," he says, "to devote the remainder of my life to the problem of the ether of space in both its physical and psychological relations. In the region of conjoint physics and psychology there is much work to be done."

In a book recently published by Sir Oliver he wrote of the existence of his dead son in the spirit world and of long conversations between them.

Huns Look to America

Any Hope for Mercy is Based Upon American Leniency

Berlin, March 18 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Belated announcement of America's action last December in abolishing restrictions upon movements of enemy aliens in the United States is published prominently in the morning papers. The delay is understood to be due to the fact that the German government has only just been informed of the action.

While the news, according to semi-official announcement, now is published to reassure relatives and friends of Germans in America, it undoubtedly is intended to contribute to the very general feeling among the German people that the United States is treating the conquered enemy as fairly and considerately as possible. It also is likely to increase the realization even among classes of which Count Reventlow is an exponent that Germany must rely upon the services of America as an advocate to obtain what she considers just and reasonable terms of peace and eventual restoration to a place in the family of nations.

Germans of all classes constantly comment upon the courteous and considerate behavior of officers and soldiers of the American Army of Occupation. Writing personal letters and communications from the American zone of occupation, they never fail to emphasize this. Though disappointed at the delay in sending food and the amount of it eventually granted the American soldier or civilian in Germany everywhere is received as an honored guest. The hatred and abuse which was vented upon Americans before America's entry into the war has been replaced by an almost officious, super-friendlyliness.

The correspondent of the Tageblatt who has just visited Coblenz and the American zone comments on the "rigorous discipline" imposed upon American officers and soldiers to obviate the possibility of annoyance to women and to the civil population and upon absence of chauvinism, theatrical displays of triumph or unnecessary interference with the German civil authorities.

The correspondent's chief criticism of the Americans is based upon the strictness with which orders are enforced against the exchange of gifts, food or cigarettes between Americans and Germans. He says that 23 of the 66 sentences imposed upon Germans by the American court in Coblenz in January were for "unauthorized possession of American property" arising from the enforcement of this order. He tells of the case of one American officer who was cashiered "merely for putting his arm around a waitress in a cafe."

Riot in Hamburg

Berlin, April 23.—There has been serious disturbances at Hamburg during the week end. A mob plundered the harbor quarters and clashed with the police. Several persons were killed and a number wounded.

FOR SALE—About 1,500 bushels of corn in the ear. S. M. Pierson. Phone 288.

FOR SALE—One Holstein and one Jersey cow. Calves ten days old, each giving four gallons. Both kind and gentle. E. M. McElveen, Alcolu, S. C.

BEEWAX WANTED—Any quantity large or small Am paying best cash price. See me if you have any. N. G. Osteen.

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